

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

By F. A. TYLER.

Devoted to News, Politics, Scientific, Commercial, Agricultural and Miscellaneous Information.

\$3 in Advance.

"Power is never conferred but for the sake of the public good."

VOLUME 1.

PONOLA, PONOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

NUMBER 27.

THE REGISTER.

Printed and published every SATURDAY at THREE DOLLARS in advance. Subscribers who do not pay in advance, will invariably be charged for arrears.

Advertisements inserted for one dollar per square (of ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements which exceed ten lines, charged ten cents per line for the first, and five cents for each insertion afterwards.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year to a sufficient amount to make it for the interest of merchants and others.

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the year, will be charged for the year, containing ten lines or less ten dollars.

Names of candidates for county offices will be inserted for five dollars, payment always in advance, and State offices ten dollars.

Election tickets will never be delivered till paid for.

Political circulars or communications of only an individual interest, will be charged at half price of ordinary advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be continued till forbid, and any alterations made after insertion charged extra.

Advertising patrons will favor us by handing in their advertisements as early after our regular publication days as convenient—not later in any case if possible, than Thursday night.

ALL JOB-WORK must be paid for on delivery.

POSTAGE must be paid on all letters, or they will not be attended to.

Government of Mississippi.

T. M. Taylor, Governor, till Jan. 1844.
Lewis G. Conway, Secretary of State.
J. E. Matthews, Auditor of Public Accounts.
Richard S. Graves, State Treasurer.
John D. Freeman, Attorney General.

Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals:
Wm. L. Sharkey, Edward Turner, and A. M. Clayton.

This Court has no jurisdiction except when properly brought to a Court of Appeals. Its sessions are held on the first Mondays of Jan. and July at Jackson.

Chancellor of the State.—Robert H. Buckner.
Clerk.—R. L. Dixon.

ON WHAT MONDAY COURT IS HELD.

First District.
Bolivar, 5th Monday April and October.
Clairborne, 4th do May and November.
Warren, 3d do April and October.
Washington, 2d do do do

Second District.
Carroll, 2d Monday April and October.
Choctaw, 4th do March and September.
Tallahatchie, 4th do May and November.
Yalobusha, 1st do do do

Third District.
Adams, 4th Monday May and November.
Jefferson, 1st do do do do
Wilkinson, 1st do April and October.

Fourth District.
Cajah, 1st Monday May and November.
Neshoba, 4th do 4th do do do
Newton, 3d do 4th do do do
Scott, 2d do 4th do do do
Stanton, 4th do do do do
Smith, 1st do 4th do do do

Fifth District.
Clarke, 3d Monday May and November.
Greene, 1st do April and October.
Jackson, 4th do March and September.
Jasper, 2d do May and November.

Sixth District.
Jones, 4th do April and October.
Lauderdale, 4th do May and November.
Perry, 3d do April and October.
Wayne, 3d do do do do

Seventh District.
Kemper, 4th Monday April and October.
Lowndes, 1st do do do do
Noxubee, 3d do do do do
Oktibbeha, 2d do 4th do do do
Winston, 1st do 4th do do do

Eighth District.
Hinds, 3d Monday March and September.
Madison, 1st do May and November.
Rankin, 1st do June and December.

Ninth District.
Choctaw, 3d Monday April and October.
De Soto, 4th do March and September.
Lafayette, 3d do May and November.
Marshall, 1st do 4th do do do
Ponola, 1st do 4th do do do
Tunica, 1st do April and October.

Tenth District.
Chickasaw, 2d do 4th Mon. April and Oct.
Itawamba, 3d Monday do do do
Tate, 4th do do do do
Tippah, 1st do do do do do
Tishomingo, 2d do do do do do
Pontotoc, 2d after 4th do do do

Eleventh District.
Attala, 3d Monday April and October.
Holmes, 3d do do do do
Leake, 1st do do do do do
Yazoo, 1st do May and November.

Twelfth District.
Amite, 2d Monday May and November.
Franklin, 4th do do do do do
Pike, 1st do do do do do
Covington, 3d do April and October.
Hancock, 1st do do do do do
Lawrence, 4th do do do do do
Marion, 2d do do do do do

The Court of Chancery has jurisdiction over all pleas and complaints whatsoever cognizable in a Court of Equity, and holds two sessions annually, commencing on the 3d Mondays in April and October for the Oxford District, and January and July at Jackson.

Judges and DISTRICT ATTORNEYS of the Circuits.

Judges. District Attorneys.
1st, George C. Coates, 1st, E. G. Walker.
2nd, B. F. Carothers, 2nd, G. F. Neill.
3rd, Charles C. Coge, 3rd, Stanhope Posey.
4th, Albert G. Brown, 4th, E. G. Peyton.
5th, Henry Moanier, 5th, John W. Wells.
6th, H. S. Bennett, 6th, Henry Gray.
7th, John H. Rollins, 7th, F. Smith.
8th, J. M. Howry, 8th, G. A. Wilson.
9th, Stephen Adams, 9th, J. W. Thompson.
10th, M. L. Fitch, 10th, R. C. Perry.
11th, Van T. Crawford, 11th, J. T. Lankin.

THE GREAT AMERICAN NEWSPAPER
Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Penmanship.
Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic.
Watts on the mind, History, Astronomy, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Rhetoric, Logic and Paley's Natural Theology.
Algebra, French and Italian, - - - 0020

SUPERFINE FLOUR, a lot just received and for sale by
J. & A. K. ERWIN.

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PHRENOLOGICAL CHART.

BY DR. J. W. EVANS.

PHRENOLOGY. The signification of this term is a discourse concerning the mind. The brain is the material organ of the mind, made up of a number of organs through which the mind acts; and by which the mental and moral faculties are manifested. Each of these faculties is connected with a particular portion of the brain, and the power of manifesting each, bears a relation to the size and activity of its organ. The organs differ in relative size in different individuals; and this explains the cause of the observable difference of talent and disposition. A large head is necessary in order to obtain to the highest literary attainments; it should, however, bear a proportion to the size of the body. The temperaments have as much agency in forming the character, as the size of the head or shape of the brain. They show the texture or quality of the organs, upon which the activity and strength of the mind greatly depends. Our science recognizes four temperaments: The Bilious, the Lymphatic, the Sanguine and the Nervous. The temperaments, according to their predominance, influence the character as much as the organic developments. The Lymphatic predisposes man to indolence, both physical and mental. The Bilious gives strength of mind and body, and great power of endurance. The Sanguine gives sprightliness, and in general a vivid imagination. Poets have it large. The Nervous gives great activity to both mind and body; and often delicate health.

Explanation of the figures which constitute the scale of measuring the size of the organs and head; and the predominance of the temperaments: 1, very small; 2, small; 3, moderate; 4, full; 5, large or great; 6, powerfully developed.

Temperaments:
Lymphatic, Large;
Bilious, Full;
Sanguine, Very Large;
Nervous, Moderate.

The organs are double, each faculty having twofold in corresponding situations of the hemispheres of the brain, as given by Dr. Combe.

GENUS.

1st. PROPENSITIES common to man, with the lower animals the love of life Appetite for food—Use, nutrition. Abuses: Gluttony and Drunkenness.

2. AMATIVENESS. Produces sexual love.

3. PHILOPROGENITIVENESS. Uses: Affection for young and tender beings. Abuses: Pampering and spoiling children.

4. CONCENTRATIVENESS. It gives desire for permanence in place, and renders permanent emotions and ideas in the mind. Abuses: Aversion to move abroad. Morbid dwelling on internal emotions and ideas to the neglect of external impressions.

5. ADHESIVENESS. Uses: Attachment, friendship and society results from it. Abuses: Clanship for improper purposes. Attachment to worthless objects, it is generally strong in females.

6. COMBATIVENESS. Uses: Courage to meet danger and overcome difficulties; tendency to oppose and attack whatever requires opposition and to resist unjust encroachments. Abuses: Love of contention and tendency to provoke an assault. This feeling undoubtedly adapts man to a world in which danger and difficulty abound.

7. DESTRUCTIVENESS. Uses: Desire to destroy noxious objects; and to kill for food. It is very discernible in carnivorous animals. Abuses: Cruelty, murder desire to torment, tendency to passion, rage, harshness and severity in speech and writing; this feeling places man in harmony with death and destruction, which are woven into the system of sublunary creation.

8. SECRETIVENESS. Uses: Tendency to retain within the mind the various emotions and ideas that involuntarily present themselves, until the judgement has approved of giving them utterance; it is simply the propensity to conceal and is an ingredient in prudence. Abuses: Canning, deceit, duplicity and lying.

9. ACQUISITIVENESS. Uses: Desire to possess, and tendency to accumulate articles of utility, to provide against want. Abuse: inordinate desire of property, selfishness, avarice.

10. CONSTRUCTIVENESS. Uses: Desire to build and construct works of art. Abuses: Constructions of engines to injure or destroy, and fabrications of objects to deceive mankind.

11. VENERATION. Uses: Tendency to venerate or respect whatever is great and good; gives origin to religion and adoration. Abuses: senseless respect for unworthy objects consecrated by time or situation, love of antiquated customs, abject subservience to persons in authority, superstitious awe.

12. FIRMNESS. Uses, determination, perseverance, steadiness of purpose. Abuse, stubbornness, infatuation, tenacity in evil.

13. CONSCIENIOUSNESS. Uses: It gives origin to the sentiment of Justice, or respect for the rights of others, openness to conviction, the love of truth. Abuses, scrupulous adherence to noxious principles when ignorantly embraced, excessive refinement in the views of duty and obligation, excess in remorse or self-condemnation.

14. HOPE. Uses: Tendency to expect future good; it cherishes faith. Abuses: Credulity with respect to the attainment of what is desired—absurd expectation of felicity not founded on reason.

15. WONDER. Uses: the desire of novelty; admiration of the new, the unexpected, the grand, the wonderful, and extraordinary. Abuses: love of the marvellous, and occult; senseless astonishment; belief in false miracles, in prodigies, magic, ghosts, and other supernatural absurdities. Veneration, Hope, and Wonder combined, give the tendency to religion; their abuses produce superstition.

16. IDEALITY. Uses: Love of the beautiful and splendid, desire of excellence, poetic feeling. Abuses: Extravagance, and absurd enthusiasm, preference of the showy and glaring to the solid and useful, a tendency to dwell in the regions of fancy and to neglect the duties of life.

17. WIT. Gives the feeling of the ludicrous, and disposes to Mirth.

18. IMITATION. Copies the manners, gestures and actions of others, and appearances in nature generally.

Sentiments proper to Man.

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EXTERNAL SENSES.

Feeling, or touch, Taste, Smell, Hearing, Sight.

Uses.—To bring man into communication with external objects, and to enable him to enjoy them. Abuses.—Excessive indulgence in the pleasures arising from the senses, to the extent of impairing bodily health, and debilitating or deteriorating the mind.

22. KNOWING FACULTIES, which perceive the existence and beauties of external objects.

23. INDIVIDUALITY.—Takes cognizance of existence and simple facts.

24. FORM.—Renders man observant of form.

25. SIZE.—Gives the idea of space, and enables us to appreciate dimensions and distance.

26. WEIGHT.—Communicates the perception of momentum, weight and resistance; and aids equilibrium.

27. COLORING.—Gives perceptions of colors and their harmony.

28. KNOWING FACULTIES which perceive the relations of External Objects.

29. LOCALITY.—Gives the idea of relative positions.

30. NUMBER.—Gives the talent for calculation.

31. ORDER.—Communicates the love of physical arrangement.

30. EVENTUALITY.—Takes cognizance of occurrences or events.

31. TIME.—Gives rise to the perception of duration.

32. TUNE.—The sense of melody and harmony arises from it.

33. LANGUAGE.—Gives facility in acquiring a knowledge of arbitrary signs to express thoughts, readiness in the use of them, and the power of inventing and recollecting them.

Reflecting faculties, which compare, judge and discriminate.

34. CONCEPTION.—Conceptive faculty.—This lies above Causality and Comparison, and the two dividing convolutions of those and Benevolence—can conceive ideas quickly, and take advantage of circumstances. When large it gives extraordinary power of originality. This organ is not thoroughly ascertained—but probably true.

35. COMPARISON.—Gives the power of discovering analogies, resemblances and differences.

36. CAUSALITY.—Traces the dependencies of phenomena and the relation of cause and effect.

An Act To amend an act to establish an Inferior Court of Chancery in the Northern District of this State, approved February 26, 1842.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the counties of Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Noxubee, Winston, Kemper, Chickasaw, Pontotoc, Tippah, Tishomingo, Itawamba, Monroe, Lafayette, Marshall, De Soto, Tunica, Coahoma, Ponola, Yalobusha, Carroll, Holmes, Tallahatchie, Choctaw, and Neshoba, Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That on the first Monday and day following no person shall be eligible to the office in November, Anno Domini, eighteen of clerk unless he be twenty-one years

hundred and forty-three, and every four of age and has resided in the State for years thereafter, one Judge denominated, one year next preceding his election, and ted the Vice Chancellor of the State of at the time thereof shall be a citizen of Mississippi, who shall hold his office for the sub-district for which he may be four years and until his successor is du-

ected clerk, and he shall keep his office at the place appointed for the holding of the respective court of which he the Sheriff, or proper returning officer may be clerk elect, and shall superin-

end the respective counties aforesaid, shall tend his office.

cause to be opened a poll for the elec-

tion of said Vice Chancellor, and shal

the Vice Chancellor's salary be, and is

make return thereof to the Secretary of

hereby reduced to the sum of two thou-

sand dollars per annum.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That

the terms of the Vice Chancery court for

highest number of legal votes, who is

the county of Pontotoc shall be hereafter

declared to be vested with all the pow-

ers of Vice-Chancellor of the Court, es.

Marshall county, commencing on the

amendment. Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That

the qualified electors of the counties of

Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Noxubee, Winston,

Kemper and Neshoba, shall on the first

court for the County of Pontotoc to be

Monday and day following in November

held at the town of Fulton, be and the

same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted,

That this act shall take effect and be in

force from and after its passage.

Approved July 26, 1843.

CIRCULAR.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is known to you that the Legislature at its regular session estab-

lished "The District Chancery Court of

Mississippi," and required that the Gov-

ernor should appoint a Vice-Chancellor

to organize and hold the court at Colum-

bus, for the counties of Lowndes, Nox-

ubee, Oktibbeha, Winston, Neshoba and

Kemper; at Fulton for Itawamba, Tish-

amingo, Pontotoc, Monroe and Chicka-

saw; at Carrollton for Carroll, Holmes,

Choctaw, Yalobusha and Tallahatchie,

and at Holly Springs for Marshall, Tip-

pah, Lafayette, Ponola, Coahoma, Tun-

ica and De Soto, and to hold the office un-

til the election in November next.

The appointment thus required, to be

made was tendered to and accepted by

me, without solicitation on my part, and

I entered immediately upon the discharge

of its duties. Having received the office

by appointment from the Governor and

put the Courts into successful operation,

I am anxious to obtain it by the voice of

the People at the ballot box, and have be-

come a candidate for election.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That

My duty and inclination prompt me to

make myself known to the voters of the

Lafayette, Marshall, Pontotoc, De Soto, Tu-

nicca, Coahoma, Ponola and Tippah shal-

lies—and the duties of the office, which

kept me in court until the middle of July

preclude the possibility of doing so; I

proceed to elect a clerk for the said Dis-

trict court of chancery of the State ophave

therefore addressed you in this

Mississippi, to be held in the Town of

form; but will also pass through as many

Holly Springs in the county of Marshall

of the counties as I can before the elec-

as now provided for by law. And the

tion, and thus afford an opportunity of

becoming personally known to you.

I trust that I am duly impressed with

the exalted station and the highly res-

ponsible and arduous duties of the office

receiving the highest number of votes

asked of you; and although my vanity

shall be commissioned by the Governor; even,

will not allow me to lay claim to

and shall hold his office for the like

pe—the profound and extensive legal

knowledge, ripe judgment, and just discrimina-

tion of two years.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That

the qualified electors of the counties of

Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Carroll, Cho-

ctaw ask the office of the people by having

been made to believe that in discharging the duties heretofore, I have given general satisfaction; and that too under the trying circumstances of organizing, for the first time, an independent chancery court for North Mississippi and deciding a large number of causes, many of which were important, both on account of the principles and amounts involved in them.

Being personally unknown in a large portion of the District, I deem it not improper to say to you, that I reside in Holly Springs, Marshall county, where I settled at an early day after the organization of the Chickasaw country—am married, and have a family—and up to the time appointed Vice Chancellor, had been thirteen years practising my profession, on both the law and chancery side, to the exclusion of all other employment; that I have never been an office-seeker, a candidate for or holder of office before, but having accepted the appointment of Vice Chancellor, and surrendered my practice, I desire to be elected; and that my fellow-citizens may by their votes say of me "well done good and faithful servant;" in return for which I will not only be grateful, but promise that I will continue, as heretofore, to discharge the duties of the office—knowing no man—fearing no man: with a diligence that shall not tire, aided by my short experience in discharging its duties, and such legal knowledge and capacity for improvement as I may be possessed of.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH W. CHALMERS.
Holly Springs, 25th August, 1843.

The Effects of the Whig Tariff.

The Georgia Journal, says: At retail in this place, good, very good Coffee is selling at ten pounds for one dollar, and sugar eleven pounds for one dollar.

Not more than eighteen months ago, Coffee was selling five pounds for a dollar, and sugar six pounds for a dollar.

In the consumption of these two articles, we ask the folks wherein does the Whig tariff injure the people!

Loaf Sugar, that used to sell in this place at 25 cents a pound, can now be had at 14 cents!

Does the Tariff prove disadvantageous here?

In the same proportion is the reduction of price on other necessities. Now when we compare the effects of the Whig Tariff with the effects of the Tariff when Van Buren was President, on which side is the result most favorable?

These are facts for the people! They all know them to be so! And one fact with them, should outweigh an hundred assertions that cannot be proven true.

Consistency.

The following extracts are from a speech delivered by John C. Calhoun, on the Tariff of 1816. Mr. Calhoun said:

"That he was no manufacturer—that coming from the South, he and his constituents had no interest but in the cultivation of soil.

"That to afford the manufacturers ample protection, would enable the farmer to sell his products high, and buy all his wants and conveniences cheap.

"That a tariff for protection was of vital importance to the security and permanent prosperity of the Union.

"That it would produce an interest strictly American, as